Communism in Her Commercial City---Carlist Successes in Catalonia.

BARCELONA IMITATES PARIS.

President Figueras Giving Aid and Comfort to the Internationale.

CITIZENS FLEEING TO FRANCE

Castelar Dissatisfied, and Retained in the Government by a Compromise.

THE CAPTURE OF VICH.

Death of Galceran at the Moment of His Victory.

CARLIST ATTACK ON BERGA

Desperation of the Contestants-Shooting Prisoners and Firing on Flags of Truce.

Gathering Gloom in the Northern Provinces.

BARCELONA, March 26, 1873. The aspect of the city has somewhat improved during the past two or three days. The anxiety. which had reached an extreme point, has been greatly relieved by the removal of armed bands, tho spread terror throughout the city ever since the 9th instant. At that date, it will be remem bered, military possession was taken of all the public offices, ostensibly on the allegation that the Carlist party intended to venture on a coup detat. The truth is that there are more than ten thousand Frenchmen in and about Barcelona, including much of that element which, even in ordinary times, is most unruly. The disturbed state of the country has created an immense amount of misery among the working classes. To them it was source of relief when the creation of volunteer forces had been decided on. The poor people eagerly enlisted, since the promised pay of two francs per diem afforded a means of subsistence to the men and their families. On the other hand the measure struck terror among the trading community. Barcelona is not only a Spanish Lowell; it is at the same time what Liverpool is to England. It is, in fact, the largest commercial city of the Peninsula. The middle classes, as well as the more wealthy citizens, found themselves utterly power less to resist the radical party, nor could they oppose the armament of the people. unwilling to remain mere spec-meetings were secretly organized and energetic measures taken to provide against all emergencies. Arms were purchased, which are now held in readiness, and large stores in the principal thoroughfares have been put in a solid State of defence. A conflict seemed imminent from day to day. Nevertheless, excepting a new brawls, we have been saved, until yesterday, the humiliation of witnessing a street fight. However, general distrust had taken hold of the entire population. The intense excitement which prevalled was heightened by the fact that the officers of the Civic Guard had notified their intention to resign in a body, owing to their intheir corps had been subjected. These Guards were never found wanting when called upon to sustain order. The corps is composed of as fine a set of men as any public in Europe, and thus they regarded it as an act derogatory to their position when the police service was divided between the Guards and the newly-created Red Volunteers. In fact, a mixed guard, composed of volunteers and armed police would inevitably lead, sooner or later, armed police would inevitably lead, sooner or later, to disturbances. The officers conceived the impossibility of controlling their men, and, under the circumstances, resolved to resign. But the civic authorities declined to accept the responsibility growing out of the declaration made by the officers, and, therefore, it was resolved, rather reluctantly, to withdraw the armed Red Caps from the Custom House, the bank, and other public buildings. The withdrawal, new-over, has created great dissatisfaction to the mob and their leaders, who have taken advantage of the slightest pretext for the creation of street riots. There has been a growing disposition to place the law in the hands of the people, and on every occasion to

slightest pretext for the creation of street riots. There has been a growing disposition to place the law in the hands of the people, and on every occasion to

APPEAL TO JUDGE LYNCH.

On Saturday last I witnessed from my window the arrest of a pickpocket. Two police agents were about to take the miscreant to the guard house, when the crowd made a desperate effort to lay hold of the prisoner. The police struggled against these efforts, whereupon the infuriated crowd raised the cry of "Martali" (Kill kill him! kim!) With the greatest difficulty the wretched man's life was saved; he was searched there and then in the street, and even when the police officers proved to the crowd that the man had not the stolen article in his possession, the prisoner and his captors were compelled to seek shelter in a neighboring guard-house. An idea impresses the mind of the people that the authorities, prompted by motives of economy, refuse justice to thieves when captured. Theves, it is alleged, exist merely because the government is too iemient with them. Political agitators take advantage of this state of feeling, and never fail to tell the poor man that he must come ferward and show his anthority by taking the law in his own hands. The scene, of which I have been an eye witness, was by no means exceptional.

"MATARLOS! Kill THEM, KILL THEM!"

Disturbances, more or less serious in their nature, are of daily occurrence in the streets of Harcelona. Last night another affray of that kind eccurred and brought matters to a climax. A band of nousebreakers had been captured in quo of the suburbs of the city. The Shad consisted of half a dozen rufflans of the worst kind, and, on the police making an attempt to transport them to the Central Station, an immense crowd assembled and raised the usual cry of "Matarlos!" will have been an eye wings and, in an extraor libary short space of time, a regular battle ensued. The priseares endeavored to escape; about a hundred shots were fired; the knife was freely used, and the scuile ended in the

At the outbreak of the German war and during the siege of Paris mest unhappy occurrences took place owing to mistaken identities. The same deplorable scenes are now frequent at Barcelona in regard to suspected Carlists. These excesses make life almost unbearable, masmuch as we have not yet seen the worst. The re-occurrence of an afray such as witnessed last night may be followed by consequences of a more serious nature.

PEARFUL EXCESSES IN CATALONIA.

While this state of things exists in the city it is even worse in the province. All the wealthy families have fied; some have gone to the Pyrences and found shelter in the numerous French watering places; others fill the cities along the borders. At Perpignan every hotel is occupied by Spanish refugees. Among the many atroctices which occur in the immediate neighborhood of Baccelona, an incident is cited of a German gentleman, well known in this city, who had ventured on a walk to a neighboring village, where he was attacked by a ruffian, who felled him to the greand, then rebbed him et his watch and other

valuables, in addition to his shoes, hat and other articles of clothing. On recovering his senses the victim betook himself to the village, where, by reason of a state of semi-nudity, he was treated as a vagabond, and, not being able to converse in the native patols, narrowly escaped being lynched. It must be borne in mind that trade and industry are aimost at a standstill, and from sheer want the people will soon be driven to excesses of which the loregoing narratives serve only as a prelude to a fearful drama which must follow sooner or later.

Annoyances to travellers.

Travel across the country, if not absolutely dangerous, is now rendered exceedingly unpleasant. Steamers are new engaged in the transportation of refugees to Port Vendres, the nearest French port on this coast. None of the families who seek shelter in France venture to take the coach road, owing to the incessant annoyances. On Thursday last the coach was stopped near Figueras. The passengers were not molested in any way, but a portion of the mail coming from France was captured. Railroad travel has been rendered comparatively safe since the Zaragossa Company has lollowed the example of the Gerona Railroad. Both of them have agreed to pay a subsidy to the carlists, in consideration of which the latter agreed not to molest travel ever the two lines.

Carlism and the Commune in Catalonia. BARCKLONA, March 28, 1873,

Events of great importance are crewding upon us. The second fight of Vich, at which the Carlist chief, Galceran, exposed himself with great intrepidity, resulted in the utter discomfiture of the republican forces, who retreated in great disorder to Granollers. The victory, however, was dearly purchased. Gaiceran received a mortal wound and died a couple of days afterwards.

While the attack on Vich was progressing, Saballs, with the remainder of his forces, marched rapidly on Ripoll, where the small garrison of about two hundred men made a determined resistance. A portion fortified themselves in the Church of St. Eudaldus; but after a couple of hours' fighting were compelled to surrender. The tower of the church was occupied by a party of nine, who showed a white handkerchief as a signal of surrender, upon seeing their companions in the church overpowered. A Carlist officer advanced with an escort, and, unfortunately for the small garrison, was received with a murderous dis-charge at point blank, which killed him on the spot and wounded three of his men. Savalis unmediately ordered straw and other light combustible matter to be piled up at the foot of the tower and ignited. Centrary to his intention, the church itself took fire, and the smoke and flames soon compelled the obstinate and unwise defenders of the tower to surrender at discretion. The proofs of their treacherous conduct lay before them, and they read therein doom that awaited them. After being disarmed they were led away a short distance and shot. Three hundred stand of arms, 8,000 cartridges and some artillery ammunition were found in the place, after securing which and one hundred and forty or sixty unwounded prisoners, the victors left for the town of Prats de Llusanés, without touching any article of private property or molesting any person. It is said, and most probably with truth, that 200 men from the surrounding country

touching any article of private property of moiesting any person. It is said, and most probably with truth, that 200 men from the surrounding country joined Sabalis next morning, and were immed/ately armed and incorporated into his band.

THE MARCH ON BERGA.

From Prats de Liusanés, Sabalis has marched on the very important town of Berga, a fortnied place and considered the key to Catalonia. During the first Carlist war, known as the seven years' war, this fown was for a long time the Carlist head-quarters in Catalonia. Up to a lew days ago it neid a garrison sufficient for its defence, but the influences at work upon the army all over Spain gradually dissolved and dissipated those companies of regulars and volunteers, leaving the place, with all its valuable military stores, quite at the mercy of the first comer. Some think the people of the town will resist, while others laugh at the suggestion. A force of some eight hundred men leit Barceiona yesterday with a couple of field pleces, pretending they were going to overtake Sabalis, who has three thousand men, at least, and several pieces of artillery. "They will never get beyond Gerona," said to me to-day the editor of one of the leading anti-Carlist papers. This gentleman went on to say:—'In former times the mutinous and insabordinate conouct of soldiers in the field was always checked by the presence of the enemy. We see nothing of this now. At Vich the soldiers, as a rule, did not fight, but turned their backs upon the Carlists. The government, if we have a government, is without an army."

The republican papers think they throw discredit upon the Carlists by allegting that at Vich many of them rushed upon the troops with nothing in their backs upon the Carlists. The government, if we have a government is well as the soldiers of the many of them rushed upon the troops with nothing in their backs upon the Carlists some times and invincible pluck on the part of the stone-throwers. So no wonder the Carlists some times, if not invariably, whip their adversaries

a crowd of mutinous soluers the other day at 'aarragona, with a red cap on his head. The octensible object of the haranzue was to exhort the men to return to discipline and subordination to their officers: but the language used, it is norther alleged, was calculated to produce the very opposite effect, and the seque has proved that the General shot very wide of the proposed mark. In plain terms, the soldiers left all the mere encouraged to persevere in their mutinous conduct by the conduct and language of the speaker. It now appears that the matter has been compromised by the nomination of General Holaigo to a post in the Canary Islands, while Contrevas is again spoken of for the position of inspector General of Cavairy, and thus Castelar resigns himself to bear the burden of office a nittle longer.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

It need scarcely be said, is one of the greatest disturbing elements at present agitating. Spain. The telegraph has probably informed you of the official aid and comfort given to that dangerous association by Figueras when in Barcelona. He authorized the members to take possession of the Convent of St. Philip, in which to hold their meetings. The presence in the convent of a few quite priests, the legal possessors of the building, air from being an obstacle in the mind of Mr. Figueras, was an incentity, and offered, he no doubt thought, a sufficiently valid excuse for his high-handed proceeding. The consequence has been, it is asserted, an immense increase in the membership of this association, hencelorth under government patrowage and protection, and a corresponding increase of terror and indignation in the minds of those who have property of any kind to lose. There is no doubt whatever that ready money is being rapidly converted into foreign securities, and I learn from good authority that American bonds are in demand. Those who have seene the Commune at work in Paris, types and Marseilles know what meetings of the International forbode. Does any one form the provision of the abstract of the I

PROPERLY PUNISHED.

Peter Carron, of 283 Mott street, was struck on the head with a plate last evening by Mrs. Sarah Vane, of 281 Mott street, and slightly injured. Carroll went into Mrs. Vane's apartments while she and her daughters were at supper. He had a knife in his hand, and, being under the influence of in his hand, and, being under the influence of liquor, threatened to stab one of the women. As he made a movement towards Mrs. Vane she threw a plate at him, and cut him on the head. Carroll rushed, into the street shouting wildly, Officer Geraty, of the Fourteenth precinct, arrested him and locked him up at the station. Mrs. Vane went there to make a complaint against him and was detained as a witness. She was also badly bruised about the head from blows at the hands of Carroll. Both will be taken before Judge Hogan at the Tombs this moralus.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Assemblymen-The Washington Market Bill Ordered to a Third Reading-Green Must Certainly Go-O'Donovan Rossa Looking for a Seat in the

ALBANY, April 14, 1873. The two houses reassembled this evening with barely a quorum. The Assembly, as usual on Mon-day evenings, fooled away its valuable time in silly debates, "just for the fun of the thing," and made its greatest points of stale wit over a bill to suppress the sale of prize packages, and this right in face of the fact that the hun-dred days will be up next Wednesday. Before the session had come to a close

THE WASHINGTON MARKET BILL was dragged into Committee of the Whole and had plain sailing until the eighth section was reached. This section gives the Washington Market Company the first option to lease the ground on which the stands of Washington and West Washington markets are located-in fact, prohibits the Commis sioners appointed to take a valuation of the property to lease it unitil after thirty days' notice in writing to the company. Mr. Voorhis, of Rockland, denounced this section as an outrage, and claimed that the property should be sold to the highest bldder and used for commercial purposes. It was not now, he said, a good place for a market, and yet the bill makes it imperative that the property shall not be leased for any other than market purposes. Mr. Clark stoutly championed the cause of the present marketmen, and advocated the retention of the section in the measure. The bill was finally ordered to a

third reading by a vote of 40 to 23.

The bill authorizing the construction of
AN ELEVATED RAILWAY
in Church and other streets was also brought up,
but was strenuously opposed by Mr. Healey. So it
was only progressed.

but was strenously opposed by Mr. Healey. So it was only progressed.

THE CHARTER, as passed by the Senate, has been printed, but as it has been discovered that there are a few printers' errors in it it will not be sent to the Assembly till to-morrow aiternoon, or on Wednesday. There are really no new developments concerning the way the Lower House felt about the Senate amendments. It is certain that the bill can never pass the House in its present shape, and that a conference committee will have to be resorted to. It is equally certain that the conference committee of the House will insist upon Green being stricken out of the bill. In this they will be backed up by a large majority of the Assembly, so that if the Senate does not feel like giving way to the stand the Assembly intends to take it will either have to choose between

A GOOD CHARTER, WITH GREEN OUT OF IT, or no charter at all. It is generally believed that the Senate will not dare to take the responsibility of defeating the bill altogether, simply to gratify the ambition of a single individual in New York city.

o'donovan rossa claims a seat.

In the senate the President presented the following communication from O'Donovan Rossa:—

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New Youx, April II, 1873.

To the President of the Senate.

Honored Sir—The Fourth Senate.

I claimed the seat and Mr. William M. Tweed's lawyer resisted that claim. Mr. Tweed and his lawyer have now withdrawn from that position, and I respectfully submit that the august body over which you worthily preside will take my memorial into consideration. I contested the representation of the district at the time when it was publicly stated that no mar could be got to run against Mr. Tweed whom he could not buy out. I made my humble effort to arrest the tide of Tammany corruption, which alone ought to entitle me to justice, if not favor, at your hands. My paper, laid before you by Mr. Davenport, clearly demonstrated that more votes were cast for me than for Mr. Tweed: and when this gentleman has ceased to dispute my right to the seat I trust the Senate will take that action which is consistent with its dignity and with its desire to do justice to the humblest individual. I have an honorable ambition to take the seat. My constituents urge me to appeal to you for it, and I respectfully solicit the decisive action of the honorable Senators on the question cre their labors come to a close.

I have the honor to remain, your very humble servant, J. Kr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

The communication was reterred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A QUESTION FOR THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.
A DIL WAS INTRODUCED BY Mr. J. WOOD previding for submitting to the electors of this State at the general election to be held next November the question whether the officers of Chief and Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals or Justices of the Supreme Court, of the Judges of the Superior and the Court of Common Pleas in the city of New York, of the Judge of the Superior Court, Buffalo; of the City Court, Brooklyn, and of the county Judges in several counties, shall be hereafter filled by appointment, pursuant to section 17, article 16, of the constitution.

THE CAMAL FUNDING BILL.

by appointment, pursuant to section 17, article 16, of the constitution.

THE CANAL FUNDING BILL.

The action of commercial bodies in New York, and petitions from all parts of the State, have called attention to the low-toll, free canal policy recommended by the republican State Convention and endorsed by Governor Dix in his message, Excongressman Israel T. Hatch is here pressing his canal views on the Legislature, and insisting upon the observance of the constitutional requirements by the Canal Board and Comptroller, which render it necessary to pay the debt, tax the people for the money, or fund the debt. The latter policy is the course advocated by Governor Dix and Mr. Hatch. Comptroller Hopkins hesitates in his choice and is in a dilemma. He has to pay about five millions this Summer, and has no funds. He would probably resort to the plan of taking the money from some unauthorized source and escaping the necessity of extra taxation, but the strict constructionists are at his heels and threaten injunctions should be attempt this mode of escape. The canal ring are urging this brighted that they may the strict of the plan of the part of the plan of th of escape. The canal ring are urging this bridging over policy, in order that they may still have a placer to deplete; but it is not likely to prevail, and the chances appear to be that the whole ten million canal debt will be funded in forty years bonds, thus lifting the present oppressive weight from the State canals and insuring the lowest rates of toils, and in breadstuffs probably free navigation.

ART MATTERS.

Mme. Hazard-Important Sale To-Mor

Mme. Hazard's sale, respecting which so nuch has been said and so much is expected, will take place to-morrow afternoon and evening, at her rooms, 50 Union place, at the northeast corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue. Our remarks have mainly reference to the evening's sale, consisting, as it does, of works of art almost exclusively. The most valuable and interesting effects are the statuary, the work of Mme Hazard's own hands. To these we have referred, not oftener than their merit demands, but with suff oftener than their merit demands, but with sufficient frequency to prevent the art lover forgetting where they were to be found and what were their chief characteristics. The best fascinations of Mme. Hazard's chisel are expressed in them, and they indicate at once deep feeling, high aspiration, innate refluement, a complete mastery of technical details, and broad sympathy with whatever, in moral grandeur and beauty, is susceptible of expression in art. But there are numerous adscititious points of interest in the countless souvenirs, antiquities, articles of vertu, and assortments of jewelry and laces with which the cases in Mme. Hazard's apartments are repenished. We are afraid that few New York ladies possess sufficient moral nobility to admire a statue of "Hope," however finely executed, when Venetian, Brussels and Irish lace appeal to them; and we have yet to meet the feminine bargainer who will not turn away from statuettes found at Pompeli to worship an ermine paletot or to offer secret incense before an embroidered handkerchief. Not to press too closely aome a truth which might disconcert our fair readers, it is in place to say that the sale Mme. Hazard promises for to-morrow evening unites, to a greater extent than almost any other sale of the kind offered in this city during the past Winter, those qualities which are attractive to the art lover, the antiquarian and the lastidious appreciator of laces and jeweis. cient frequency to prevent the art lover forgetting where they were to be found and what were their

Academy of Design-Reception Last Night.

The forty-eighth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design opened last evening with a reception and a "private view," which wer as brilliant as over three hundred carefully selected pictures could make them, with the assi ance of newly-arranged lights, excellent music by Thomas, and the color and perfume of rare and abundant dowers. To be exact, the number contributions, excluding a few busts of not much importance, is 337, and the number of artists represented 217. Of these about thirty are ladies, an among the feminine contributors observable the names of Charlotte Deming, Kate L. Whiton, Miss M. P. Chapin, Eliza Greatorex, Mrs. E. M. L. Rice, Emma Scaife, Abby C. Williams, Mrs. M. W. Linsley, Caro-line May, Marion R. Beers, Mrs. E. Callender, Mrs. C. B. Cowan, Fanny Ellott, A. Inez Ludlow, Mrs. H. A. Loap, Miss A. M. Lee, Sara B. Gilbert, Nina Mount, M. Josephine Walters, Henrietta A Granbery, Florence Granger, Miss Adelaide Rose, Miss Edith W. Cook, Mrs. Jesse D. Smith, Mrs. J. M. Hart, Mrs. A. T. Oakes, Mary Kollock and Mr. E. C. Hugnes. The contributing artists were far from being limited to New York. Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburg, Paris, Rome, London, Florence sent in their quota: and among smaller places representatives were had from Providence, Brooklyn, Hastings, Pelham, Westchester county, Morrisania, Cayuga Falis, Jersey City, Elizabethbort, New Bedford, Hart-

pril 15, 1873.—QUADRUP

ford, Hudson, New Haven, Tottenville, Staten Island, New Rochelle, Port Jarvis, Perth Amboy, Newark Valley and Poughkeepsie.

No one attends a reception at the Academy of Design for the purpose of criticism. An amiable babbie sets in and the brook of fashion purisitaring the valley of art with a music all its own. We believe that the only dead artist represented is the late Mr. Kensett, who, having died since the last annual exhibition, a selection of his works appropriately finds place here. These range from No. 124 to No. 129, inclusive, and consist of "Mount Washington—Keene Flats;" 'Hally, "a large, sweet, sunny, tender picture; "Newport," "Valley Scene" and "Bass Rocks, Newport, alter a Southwest Gale," Mr. T. Addison Richards speaks fer himself in No. 141, "Warwick Castle;" Nos. 163 and 271, "Fruit," and No. 171, "Lake Winnepisseogee," remarkably beautiful in its effect of light shining through abundance of delicate leafage.

We have space to specify only those pictures which, on a cursory view, appeared the more salient, They are as follows:—"Land Beach, Mount Desert" (No. 99), by Ferdinand Macy; "Beating to Windward" (No. 100), by M. F. H. De Haas; "Autumn, Paranus Valley" (No. 101), by M. Josephine Wallers; "La Equie Modele" (No. 106), by C. H. Bridgman; "The Monk" (No. 108), by William Magrath; a portrait of Mr. Brevoort (No. 110), by J. O. Eaton: "Evening, near Tongue Mountain, Lake George" (No. 111), by J. B. Bristoi; "Tennie of Pharaoh's Bed, Philae, Nubla" (No. 113), by Frank Waller; portrait of Willie Osborn, by D. H. Huntington; "No. 132), by A. A. Anderson; "Sandward (No. 153), by E. Wood Perry; "A Village School in France" (No. 181), by Walter Satterlee; "Drawing Her Own Conclusions" (No. 153), by Le Clear; "The Woodland Hath" (No. 154), by Lake Manney (No. 154), by William (No. 156), by Shatuck; "Restoring the Millo" (No. 157), by Eastman Johnson; "Sheep" (No. 158), by F. Rondel; "Seene in the Great Square of the Runneyleh, Cairo," by J. A. Kichards; "The Halh" (No. 15

AMUSEMENTS.

"Under the Gaslight" at the Grand Opera House.

A large audience greeted the reproduction of "Under the Gaslight" at the Grand Opera House last night. It is unnecessary to discuss over again the merits of the piece, this having been done with sufficient thoroughness at the time of its first production at what is now the Fifth Avenue Theatre in Broadway. One thing, at least, was illustrated by its performance last night—namely, that a successful local drama does not soon lose its hold upon the New York public. The advantage of this play is that it is purely local, both in scenery and in action, and is not marred by incongruities springing from the following of a foreign model. To this advantage perhaps it owes its vitality. The piece is well set at the Grand Opera House, and the famous railroad effect is exceedingly well done, so well done, indeed, last night that Miss Cary fainted on the stage as the curtain fell upon the rescue of Snorkey. The young lady had never seen the piece, and, actress as she is, she was overcome by the realism of the rushing railroad train. Some of the cating, too, is unusually excellent. Mrs. John Wood as Peachblossom is in an element exactly suited to her genius, and she seems to revel in the character as if it were a joyful reality. She shows in the part all the exquisiteness of burlesque to people who do not know what wretchedness is, and all the degradation of poverty as it is exhibited by "a girl who was never brought up." Miss Mary Cary piays Laura Courtland with neatness and skill, but fails short of the emotional power of which the part is capable. Mr. Lemoyne's Byke is a very strong character, and excellent in their way are the Counsellor Rowe of Mr. Meade, the Bermudas of Mr. Burnett, the Sam of Mr. F. Chapman, the Old Judas of Mrs. Yeannans and the Peanuts of little Junie Yeannans. Mr. Henry Crisp deserves a word of strong praise for an excellent interpretation of Snorkey, the one-armed solderits vitality. The piece is well set at the Grand deserves a word of strong praise for an excellent interpretation of Snorkey, the one-armed soldier-messenger. In parts with do not require much vigorous acting, but which allow tenderness and simplicity, he shows himself possessed of great merits. Mr. J. W. Jennings played the Signal Man at Shrewsbury Bend very nicely, and the piece passed off with much delat.

Niblo's-The Vokes Family.

A hearty welcome was given the Vokes family at Niblo's last evening, upon the occasion of their first appearance since their return from Europe. The programme of entertainment vouchsafed in return is already quite familiar to the public from having been made so during a long and prosperous run last season, and its successful repetition for the ensuing two weeks is insured from the guarantee of last evening's performance. The Vokes family's specialty, "The Belles of the Kitchen," written and adapted for their exclusive enactment, belongs to the class of amusements known as "varieties"—much or little as the word may comprehend—and as such finds admirers and patrons among both those who come down from the standard drama and those who go up from the spice and sensation of east side theatricals. The several members of the family, or company, have lost nothing of their power to please during their short absence abroad. On the contrary, many touches here and there in the incidents of the tunmaking medley of concert, buriesque and ballet show signs of a revisional effort to add to the attractive features of the entertainment. The performance was preceded by the pretty little comedy of "Orange Elossoms." run last season, and its successful repetition for

Union Square Theatre-"Frou Frou." Miss Agnes Ethel played the title role in this French play, adapted for our stage by Mr. Augustin

Daily, for the first time this season at the Union Square Theatre last night. Three years ago it saved the Fifth Avenue Theatre, then in its comparative infancy, from utter dissolution. "Fron Frou" was the first play that brought the Frou" was the first play that brought the Fifth Avenue Theatre up to the standard of popular as well as artistic success it enjoys at present. The talent and foresight of the manager must be regarded as the mainspring of the prosperity of the theatre, but in "Frou-Frou" the turning point of success must always be considered. The principal roles of the play were filled at the Union Square as on the occasion of the first representation in this city. Agnes Ethel played the title role with all that emotional power and tenderness which have made her stage representations so popular. Harkins and Parkes represented their old parts without any diminution of effect. Miss Griswold was but a poor substitute for Miss Newton. La Baronne was very much inferior in the hands of Miss Mestayer to the representation of Mrs. Gibert, and the other characters were about equal to the original. Take the play as a pepular success there is very little difference in the representation of it at the Union Square Theatre last night and its first production at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Mr. Dominick Murray, a very clever and popula actor, commenced an engagement last evening a Wood's Museum, in the play of "The Gambler" Crime: or, The Murder on the Hudson," Murray, in the part of an Irishman, keeps the house in constant uproar by his delineation of supposed Irish dialect and eccentricities,

The Theatre Comique was crowded last night "Standing room only" were the words that greeted the ears of those who came but a few minutes after eight. The performance was amusing, and embraced "Robert Macaire," "A Trip to the Moon" and "The Race, or, the Mysteries of the Turf." The most novel feature of the entertainment was the bayonet "duel" of Mr. Charles and Miss Carrie Austin, which opened in a sanguinary manner but very properly terminated in a somersault.

The Atheneum is enjoying a prosperous week

The engagement of the Zanfretta troupe, the pantomimists, has proved successful. M. Alex. Zantretta is very agile, and, at times, laughable, but he makes up his face so as to give it the appearance of a frightful mask-"Pluto" kept the audience in convulsions of laughter, and, to quote the modest language of the programme, "crowded and de-lighted audiences attest the popularity of this

likened unto a mental garden of Eden" With Miss Liza Weber and others of her school this is perhaps to be expected, but when managers speak so well of themselves they save other people a great deal of trouble.

were somewhat startled by the discovery of a tragic actress in Mme. de Gueroel, a lady as well known in society as on the operatic stage. Having studied with Miss Fanny Morant for three months, Mme, de Guerbel, being earnestly solicited by friends, gave a private rehearsal at Bryant's Opera House, which was kindly placed at her disposition by the genial manager. Selecting scenes from the "Hunchback" and "Macbeth," the lady won golden opinions from critics not given to promiscuous praise. Grace, ease, intensity and beauty are Mme. de Guerbel's natural gifts. and it needs but practice to make their possessor such an artist as the stage sadiv that it is the lady's intention to sail for Europe with a view to studying in Paris previous to appearing in England. We heartily wish her "godspeed," and do not doubt that she will fulfil the sanguine expectations of her friends.

THE METHADIST PREACHERS.

This body of ministers met vesterday in the Mis. sion House. Dr. S. D. Brown presided. The exercises were of a devotional character mainly, but by invitation Rev. Dr. Rust, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, addressed the meeting upon the interests of that cause, which, he believes, has no superior in importance among the institutions of the Church. From among the freedmen of America are to come the missionaries who are to carry the Gospel to all the dark races of the earth, and at least two out of the four millions of emancipated slaves in the South look to the Methodist Church slaves in the South look to the Methodist Church to give them an education and to prepare them for the higher duties of citizenship and service in the ministry of the Gespel. And this work must be done mainly by the Methodists of the North. He, therefore, asked his brethren not to forget to take up an annual collection in their respective charges for this society.

Dr. Ives, et Auburn, N. Y., also made a few remarks touching the religious revivals in his district during the past Winter. The convictions and conversions were of the old-fashioned Methodist style that wont need doing over again next Winter.

Rev. W. C. STEELE gave a brief account of the

Rev. W. C. Steele gave a brief account of the progress of

BREKMAN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, which was to be fully, and was partially, dedicated on Sunday. But as \$1,500 of the \$13,000 indebtedness remained unprovided for, the dedicatory services will be completed next Sabbath, when it is hoped to have the debt entirely wiped out. Rev. Thomas Guard, of Baltimore, preached in the morning, Dr. Ives in the alternoon and Bishop Foster in the evening.

Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, Secretary of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, addressed the meeting also upon the wants of that organization, whose representatives from all parts of the world are to convene in this city between the 2d and 12th of October next. Their travelling expenses and entertainment will cost about \$30,000, about \$10,000 of which are already in the treasury, and he sought the co-operation of the ministers in raising the balance by collections or otherwise. On motion of Dr. Ridgaway, a committee of three was appointed to conier with Mr. Chapin on this subject.

OFFICERS FOR 1873-74. OPFICERS FOR 1873-74.

Rev. Mr. BUCKLEY reported for the Nominating Committee the following officers of the meeting for the current year:—President, Rev. J. B. Merwin, P. E. New York district, New York Eastern Conference; Vice Presidents, Revs. L. R. Dunn and A. D. Vall; Secretary, Rev. F. P. Tower; Committee on Topics, Revs. J. F. Hurst, M. S. Terry and T. H. Burch. These gentiemen were unanimously elected.

Mr. Buckley called attention to the murder of Mr. BUCKLEY called attention to the nurder of Rev. Dr. Thomas, of san Francisco, by the Modocs, and asked for a committee of two to prepare a suitable minute on his death. Rev. Mr. French would include General Canby also, whose wife, and, he believed, himself also, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Drs. Buckley, Reid and French were appointed such committee. The topic for next meeting was left open.

THE GOSPEL AT AUCTION.

A fashionable congregation gathered last night in that fearfully and wonderfully constructed Church of the Disciples, in Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street. The edifice was brilliantly lighted up, the people occupied the pews, but, instead of the Rev. G. H. Hepworth delivering the Lord's message freely and fully from the platform, the auctioneer and his assistant occupied the sacred place and sold to the highest bidder the privilege of hearing the Gospel proclaimed by Mr. Hepworth from certain parts of the building. At Hepworth from certain parts of the building. At first the bidding was spirited, but as soon as the purchasers began to feel each other's pulse financially they did not manifest so much enthusiasm. The circle between the platform and the first circular aisie, containing fifty-four pews, valued in the aggregate at \$47,100, and varying in price from \$500 to \$1,200 per pew, was first put up, or the choice of pews was offered, the terms being a rental of twelve per cent of the valuation, besides the premium. Nine pews in this circle were bought off at premiums ranging from \$100 to \$1,050. Mr. Anthouy paid \$1,050 premium for No. 247, valued at \$1,200, and \$1,000 each for Nos, 246, 110 and 111.

off at premiums ranging from \$100 to \$1,050. Mr. Anthony paid \$1,050 premium for No. 247, valued at \$1,200, and \$1,000 each for Nos. 246, 110 and 111. Mr. Palmer paid \$100 premium for No. 100, valued at \$1,000, and Mr. W. L. Conklin bought No. 100, right opposite and of the same value, at par. Mr. Fay sought No. 267, valued at \$1,000, for \$200 premium, and Mr. Herrick took its companion, valued at \$500, at a corresponding premium.

Outside this charmed circle the purchases were more numerous and the premiums much less per pew. Judge Hilton took Nos. 204, 241, valued at \$550 each, for \$252 ; 264, 296, same value, at \$50, and 283, 297, valued at \$500 each, at \$45 premium, and 265, 296 at \$35, and 96, 63 for \$55. Mr. Perkins took Nos. 203, 242, valued at \$500 each, at \$450 premium, and 266, 296 at \$35, and 96, 63 for \$55. Mr. Perkins took Nos. 203, valued at \$500 premium for No. 202, valued at \$500 also, while Mr. Shiffer got 239, valued at \$600 also, while Mr. Shiffer got 239,

DEDICATION OF A GERMAN CATHOLIC

The new frame church edifice recently erected at the intersection of Hamburg avenue and Jefferson street, Williamsburg, for the worship of the German Catholics of that section of Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday (Easter Monday) by the Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin. The Bishop was as-Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin. The Bishop was assisted in the dedicatory services by Vicar General Turner, Fathers Sylvester, Malone, Hauptmann, Huber, May, Arnold, Amman, Zimmer, Zeiler and Raber. The unpretentious edifice (50 by 80 feet) could not accommodate all the religious secieties, accompanied by bands of music and carrying banners, that marched in procession to it through the principal streets. It will be known as the Church of St. Leonard of Prague, and its altar piece will be a portrait of that saint. The congregation will be under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Father Raber, son of the ex-Alderman of the Sixteenth ward of that name.

At the conclusion of the religious exercises a salute was fired by the Gnard connected with the Church of the Holy Trinity, where Father Raber has been an assisting priest since his ordination.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR SEAMEN.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York took place yesterday evening in the Sunday School rooms of the Church of ing in the Sunday School rooms of the Church of the Ascensión, on Eleventh street and Fifth avenue. The chair was taken by Vice President Cummings, and the Treasurer made the following report with reference to the collections of the past year, including a balance of \$843 08, viz:—Total collections, \$11,481 18; expenses, \$9,755 66, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,725 52. Reports were read of the Board of Managers, and of a special committee appointed for the revision of the bylaws. The oid board of officers, with Right Rev. Horatio Potter, with seven clerical Vice Presidents, and a committee of fifty laymen, were then re-elected.

THE HUBBELL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Please add to the Hubbell fund the enclosed amount-\$12-collected in a few minutes at a amount—\$12—collected in a few minutes at a small dinner party. Every man and woman present protested against the unjustifiable detention of a woman upon whose exertions depends the support of an entire family. Yours indignantly, K. F.

No. 23 GRAMEBCY PARK, April 12, 1873.

BRAZIL.

Republican Bemonstration in Celebration . of Amadeus' Abdication of the Spanish Crown.

Police Interference Unable to Suppress Demacratic Sentiment-Monarchism Pleading Its Cause Through Agents of the Throne-A Spanish Orator Receives a Spicy Salute-A Juvenile Negro Seeking to Enlighten the Municipality-Mob Law for a Moment.

RIO JANEIRO, March 7, 1878. The great event of the fortnight has been the Republican celebration and its consequences. When news arrived here, on the 28th of February, of the abdication of King Amadeus, in Madrid, the republicans determined to solemnize the revival of the Spanish Republic with a demonstration of the rejoicing of the Brazilian republicans. The police authorities declined to allow a procession through the city streets, but threw no obstacle in the way of a jollification at the office of the Republica. Accordingly, by nightfall, the Republica office was in gala costume, with flags and illumination. Some 200 little colored lamps, fixed upon the front, spelled the thrilling words, "Viva a Republica." and a transparency, bearing the portraiture of Castelar, the great fepublican orator of Spain, wreathed with the flags of the United States Spain and France, and over it floating the flag of the embryo Republic of Brazil, consisting of three stripes, green outside and yellow in the middle, and guiltless of the arms of monarchy.

Monarchical Effort in Reply.

The agents of monarchy, on the other hand, had not been idle: the adjoining squares were occupied with troops and pickets of cavalry patrolled the part of Rua do Ouvidor in which the Republica office is stuated, and were saluted from it with the stirring strains of the "Marschlaise," and with cries of "Viva a Republica." However, Senhor Bocayuva, the chief editor of the Republica, requested the withdrawal of the patrol, as he and his friends wished to deliver suitable orations to the crowds which had assembled. This request being acted on Senhor Bocayuva mounted a chair and spoke eloquently, as usual, but with consideration for the weaknesses of the unconverted. This show of tact was not imitated by two Spanish strators who succeeded him, and whose voices were drowned in groans and exclamations from a portion of the Growd. Evidently there was a counter party to the republican one, and stones, aided by potatoes, suisages and bottles from a neighboring store, began soon to play mad havoc with the illuminations and the windows.

DEMOCRACY IN THE DUST.

Finally, with a crash, the transparency fell to the ground and was trampled and danced on by the eager mob. The rage of the mob was not satisfied and turpentine was thrown upon the signbeard.

Light From a Dark Source.

A young scamp of a nigger climbed up a gaspipe and tried, but vainly, to ignite it with a match. Failing in their efforts in this direction all turned their attention to the upper windows, and to roaring "Down with the republican flag!"

By this time the police authorities feemed it time to appear upon the scene and to try to soothethe disorder. Two mangistrates, with scarfs of office across their clearts, summoned the garrison tan parley; but the hat of one instantly colapsed under a bottle still redolent of the vanished beer, and the galant Lleutenant Colonel no lenger snorted like the war horse for the fray. In fact he retired upon his base in a masterly manner, and was seen no more. The parley was accorded, but to th MONARCHICAL EFFORT IN REPLY. The agents of monarchy, on the other hand, had not been idle: the adjoining squares were occu-

fied with the pretext.

FIRST RESULT.

The result of this affair has not been advantageous to the spread of republicanism here, for the fervor o the republican demonstration, and especially the noisting of the flag of a Brazilian Republic, has given great offence even to most moderate monarchists, and was, in fact, a political blunder at this time. It has strengthened the hands of monarchy, and measures of repression would be acquiesced in now which a short time before would have been denounced as attempts against the liberty of the subject. But the government shows no sign of intention to take further notice of the no sign of intention to take further notice of the matter. The republicans of Brazil can hardly yet be considered in the light of a political party in the country. They include in their ranks a body of men of the highest talent, in their generality Free Masons, who are working quietly to emanciof men of the nignest talent, in their generality Free Masons, who are working quietly to emanci-pare the nation from ignorance and priestly rule; but the great majority are inexperienced young men and students, who feed themselves upon the misty rayings of the Victor Hugo school, and know no more of the workings of the United States Re-public than a cuckoo does of its grandmother.

VELLOW PEVER IN BRAZIL

Progress and Spread of the Disease-Consequences in the Ports of Commerce. RIO JANIERO, March 7, 1873.

I wish I could say that yellow fever is on the decline. Unfortunately it is on the increase, although no emigrants now feed it, and the amount of shipping in port is largely diminished. It is, in fact, spreading to all parts of the town, and now is falling severely upon the natives of the country as well as on the resident foreigners. One of the deputies has lost by it three of his four children, and the young wife, only seventeen, of the new. Minister of Agriculture has just succumbed.

The daily mortality from yellow fever ranges from forty to fifty.

To the south of Rio the only port in which it exists is Santos, a town situated in a mangue swamp, where its ravages are rather severe comparatively. To the north it is present in the port of Bahla; severely at Pernambuce and Araciu, and the last dates state it had showed itself at Parchyba. although no emigrants now feed it, and the amount

chyba.
From the River Plate we hear of no more cases at Montevideo.

"WHY MEN DON'T MARRY."

Lecture by the Rev. Henry Morgan Last Evening in the Seventh Presbyterian

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Boston, gave his ninth and last lecture in this city at the Seventh Presbyterian church, last evening, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. His course of lectures in New York has been quite a success, and has netted a large sum of money for paying the debt on the Morgan chapel in Boston.

Mr. Morgan last evening spoke upon the question

Mr. Morgan last evening spoke upon the question of "Why Men Don't Marry," for which he gave eight reasons, as follows:—First, because they could not get the woman whom they wanted—they looked too high for beauty, talent and perfection which was beyond their reach: second, because they were cowards—they dared not "face the music," and quaked at the lightning flashes of a fair maiden's eye; third, because they were skeptical—they had no faith in a woman's constancy, and believed her weak and frail; fourth, because they were selfish and stingy and did not think that they could support wives; fifth, because women of genius were not always good housewives (the reverend genileman advised his maie auditors not to marry geniuses); sixth, because of man's own extravagance—many of our young men spent their incomes feolishly, and of course could not afford to marry; seventh, because they were afraid of divorce, which was made by the laws too easy—free love was poisoning the system of marriage; eighth, because of woman's extravagance—it costs as much to launch a woman on the sea of wedded life in these times as it would to fit out a small schooner. As to sails, cordage, pennants and streamers, the difference, he opined, was in lavor of the schooner. As to her outfit, she was to be freighted with bonnets, veils, necklaces, carrings, pins, chains, bracelets, rings, rumles, boots, slippers, parasols, collars, cuffs, nets, chignens, waterfalls, rats, mice, braids, frizzles, switches, puffs, curls, panier, tournure, Greeian bend. (Laughter.) What a cargo was this for such a small vessel! Few are the underwriters who take the "risk" in such a craft. And few were the men who would marry this Dolly Varden wäking advertisement. The lecturer was frequently applauded daring his address. This was his last appearance in New York for the present. He leaves to-day for Previdence, where he will continue the prosecution of his mission.